# NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

# The Numerical Strength of the Union Armies.

Six Hundred Thousand Volunteers in the Service of the Republic.

Intended Rebel Demonstration Upon the Occasion of the Grand Review.

Effect of the Port Royal Victory on the South Carolina and Georgia Troops,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1861. AFFAIRS ALONG THE UNION LINES.

Up to a late hour this evening everything is quiet along the lines south of the Potemac. The troops in all the divisions returned last evening in good time and without accident to their quarters.

RECONNOISSANCE IN THE DIRECTION OF VIENNA. A reconnoitering and foraging expedition was made to-day by the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Vermont regiments, and three squadrons of cavalry, and three batteries from General Smith's command. They proceeded to a prominence overlooking Vienna, but saw

no traces of the enemy,
BALLOON RECONNOISSANCES. Professor Lowe safely crossed the Aqueduct yesterday afternoon with his balloon to Miner's Hill, and made as evidences of the presence of the enemy between Centre ville and Fairfax Court House were the camp fires, about

SIX BUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS ENLISTED IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNION.

It has been officially announced that the government as now in the field, in camp and in process of formation, six hundred thousand volunteers, and the enlistments for

EMFORTS OF A DESERTER PROM THE REBEL CAMP— INTENDED REBEL DEMONSTRATION AT THE GRAND REVIEW—A FORWARD MOVEMENT OF THE UNION ARMY EXPECTED—REFECT OF THE NEWS OF THE SUCCESS OF THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

A robol deserter who came into our lines to-day, states that the robels had been apprised of the review which came off yesterday, and that it was their intention to pickets, with a view of driving them in, and thereby pro-duce a regular panic and stampede among the civilians, who were to witness the grand affair. He states that a pretty large rebel force had been concentrated at Fairfax for the purpose, but that for some cause or other it had been abandoned. He says that the officer in command at Pairfax had heard that seven divisions were to be reriewed by General McClellan. The rebels, he says, are daily expecting an advance movement of the Union forces, and that they are fully prepared to meet them. He does not believe, however, that the rebels will make a regular stand and give battle this side of Manassas. They have, it appears, some protty good fortifications at Centreville. The capture and occu-pation of Port Royal and Beaufort by the Union fleet caused great excitement among the South Carolina and Georgia troops.

The Yankee, which got ashore a little below Alex-andria, on her way down on Monday night, was hauled off last night by the Mount Washington, hauled off last night by the Mount Washington, late Mount Vernon, after lightening the ship of a quantity of coal and provisions. The Yankee anchored during the night, and came up this morning to the Navy Yard. She is to be thoroughly repaired, and have heating apparatus arranged throughout for the winter. The cause of her going ashore was the breaking of her tiller ropes, which have been doing duty for chains for upwards of a week.

Dr. Moore, of the Yankee, who went down to Indian

Hoad on Tuesday, reports that the Wyandank storeship passed the rebel batteries downwards that night. She as fired at three times, but of course the Doctor could

Master's Mate Sheridan, of the Wyandank, brought the Stepping Stones up to the yard last night. The batteries did not molest her. She has brought up sixty-eight contotal of frequent escapes. Others are from the neighbor-bod of Aquia creek.

The Philadelphia iceboat has returned to her own city,

to perform her usual duty during the winter. The bulk of her crew came up on the Stepping Stones. The Hale went down the river last night. She pro-

coda to New York, via Fortress Monroe, loaded with Thus, little by little, the Potomac flotilla is melting

away. Operations of general hooker's division—what

The correspondent of the HERALD, with Gen. Hooker's division, says, under date of November 19:—

Af er the stormy weather of the last few days, it was

nity for observation. The rebels are posted in consi e numbers from the Southern banks of Occoqua iver, down the Virginia side of the Potomac, to Mathias int. Their forces are more concentrated opposite this moke of their camp fires to be seen more distinctly than usual this afternoon. They have two principal line of pments, running up the vallies in a northwesterly campinents, running up the values in a northwesterly ection, within immediate call of Shipping Point. one camp fires do not appear to be near so merous as they were some weeks ago, but he rebels surround their movements with as much ystery as possible, and use a good deal of strategy endeavoring to deceive General Hooker and General Ciellan. But both are experienced soldiers, and ut

pubtedly understand their operations. business of firing at passing vessels. They now appear to be turning their attention to measures for withstanding my attempt to take their batteries, and thus seriously arrass the right wing of the rebel army. They have it up palisades for musketry in front of the central batructed a few days since in the rear of what is known the upper battery on Shipping Point. On the hill di-ctly behind that one, and partly screened by the es, is the other formidable work, which is said m a very heavy one-are mounted, all the vagons in that neighborhood having been broken in the vain endeavor to get all the guns in position before the

e early this morning they have been busy as been n a cleared and prominent hill more than a n he mouth of Quantico creek. They have been digging a ats cross over from the point every day. Two regi ts of infantry have arrived, and encamped near th

ould command the batteries near the shore. ilding a battery there, if the vessels of the erly the rebels had four flags flying from their batteries opesite here; now not one is visible. They have bus rge gun on the neck of land forming the eastern bank antico creek. It is placed a short distance from th

A few vessels passed up and down the river last night. his evening, about six o'clock, one of the guards of the irst Massachusetts regiment, of Acting General Cow. in's brigade, in charge of Posey's house, reported to plain Adams, who was at supper, that a steamer was ming down the river. In a moment we were out upon to hill to see her gass. She came down under full

was evidently one of the flottila, probably the sail beat. The robels noticed her approach some miles distant, and lighted up their batteries on the upper and lower points. On nearing them she shut off steam, and slackened her speed. The smoke of the rebel camps was settling on the river, and the rebels could not set a good such task the form of the rebels could be the set of the se get a good sight at her. Under cover of the Maryland shore she passed down without a gun having been fired at her. Less than half an hour after she had passed another steamboat was observed coming down the river. She appeared to be the ferry boat Wyandank, connected with the flotilia. The moon was just rising, enabling the rebels to distinguish her pretty clearly. She slackened her speed, like the other. The rebels fired two shots at her, neither of which hit her. One shell burst high in the air, and the other came over to the Maryland shore, where it struck without exploding. Finding it impossible to hit her, they ceased firing, and all was quiet during the remainder of the secondary.

ainder of the evening. AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC. A letter from Darnestown, dated to-day, says nothing has been heard for several days of any movements of the enemy opposite our lines. Everything is apparently quiet in his lines. This may be caused by the withdrawal of the weight of his force for the defence of Windowston.

The loss of the Brocklyn Fourteenth regiment, in the skirmish which took place between the picket guard at Dulin's farm, and a considerable body of rebel cavalry, on the 19th instant, proves to be somewhat more serious than was at first reported. Two additional dead bodies They were found yesterday in the woods where the skirmish took place. It seems that of the twenty who were engaged only two returned unburt. One returned badly wounded, four are known to have been killed, and it is supposed the others are prisoners.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PONTOON BRIDGES. The total active in an enemy's country, which, considering how indispensable it is to the active movement of troops, has been up to a very recent date most unaccountably neglected, seems likely at last to receive proper attention.

Quite a large number of pontoons have lately been constructed at the Navy Yard, under the superintendence of Coionel Murphy, of the New York Fifteenth Volunteers.

To-day the first trial of laying them into bridges occurred on the eastern branch of the Potomac, a short distance above the Anacosta Bridge. The intention was to have laid the bridge across the river, the process to be witnessed by General McClellan and the heads of the departments; but, owing to the lateness of the hour when the preparation was completed, it was deemed best to postpone so extensive an experiment until another day. Eight hundred feet were, however, laid in just thirty-three minutes, over which a file of troops was marched in double quick time, and the bridge was pronounced by experienced officers present to be strong enough and steady enough for the passage of artillery. So far as it was carried, the trial was a complete success

ORDERS FROM THE GENERAL COMMANDING.

The following order has just been issued:—

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 45.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, \
WASHINGTON, NOV. 16, 1861.

I.—No change will be made in the armament established by the Chief Engineer and Chief of Artillery for the field works occupied by this army, or any diversion permitted from the original location of the implements, equipments or ammunition pertaining to the guns of the field works, without the express sanction of the commanding General.

II.—The fort on Upton's Hill will hereafter be known as Fort Ramsey, and that heretofore called Fort Ramsey as Fort Cass. By command of

Major General McClellan.

S. Williams, Arsistant Adjutant General.

POSTAL FACILITIES WITH THE ARMY AT PORT ROYAL The Post Office Department to-day received information that fifteen thousand letters have reached New York from Hilton Head by the last arrival at that city, J. H. Scars, who is acting as postmaster under military authori-ty, having forwarded them without prepayment of pos-tage. The Postmaster General has ordered that they be sent to their respective destinations, endorsed on each

Royal, to be called by that name, and has sent out a blank commission to General Sherman, to be filled with the name of a suitable person as Postmaster, who will give

Letters designed for Port Royal should be sent to the structed the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard to nform the Postmaster of the departure of vessels for Port Royal in time to despatch the mails.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AT PORT ROYAL. In the course of this week, probably, the Treasury De-partment will take action with regard to custom regula-

THE CASE OF COMMANDER POOR. The Naval Court Martial for the trial of Comm Peor is making but little progress. They examined several witnesses to-day, but no new facts were elicited

Nothing has yet appeared implicating the accused. PROCEEDINGS OF THE ARMY RETIRING BOARD. H. B. Judd, of the United States artillery. His case has not yet been decided. Colonel Merchant's case will be

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR OF KANAWHA Governor Pierrepoint, of Northwestern Virginia, or Ka nawha, as this new State is called, arrived here to-day accompanied by his aids. Colonels Wilkinson and Ford to confer with the government in reference to matters is that interesting section of country.

PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT CREDITORS. Since the negotiation of the new loan on Friday last Secretary Chase has placed to the credit of disbursing officers in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia the sum of \$5,504,874, to be paid to contractors and other govern

NEW MILITARY TENT. The tent invented by General Morgan, of Ohio, has been brought to the attention of the government. Its chief sanitary excellences are the arrangements for ventilation and elevating the beds from contact with the ground Nothing more complete and desirable in tenting has yet

been presented. General Stoneman, chief of cavalry, led to the altar to-day Miss Mary O. Hardisty, of Baltimore. The General was attended on this interesting occasion by a military party, composed of Colonel Van Alen, of the Van Alen cavalry: Lieutenant Colonel Hudson and Lieutenant Colonel Colburn, aids to General McClellan; Captains Parke and Pleasanton, and Lieutenants Summer and Alexander, and Dr. M. Miller, surgeon to the cavalry brigade. The appearance of the cortege in full uniform made quite a stir

in the Monumental City. THE ARMY. The following named gentlemen have just been pro moted to be Majors in the regular army:—Delozier David-son, Arthur J. Lee, Christopher J. Lovell and Granville O'Haller. Also the following to be Lieutenant Colonels:-William S. Ketchum, William H. French and Caleb C. Sibley. J. W. Hammond and Henry Clay McDowell have been appointed Assistant Adjutant Gene rals, with the rank of captain. The former are to report

been made from non-commissioned officers, namely:— Daniel Loosely, Charles Bentzoni, Oscar Hagen, Samuel Oscar Hagen, Samuel B. Culbertson, Joseph J. Wagener, W. K. Lowe, Charles Berg, Walter W. Arnold, H. H. Clark and Alonzo T. Bellows.

Lieutenant Weber, of the McClellan Dragoons, has been appointed Major of the Ninth Illinois regiment of cavalry.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21, 1861.
The Old Point boat has arrived here, but brings no news A flag of truce to Norfolk brought no passengers or any intelligence whatever.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT NELSON BARTHO.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, 1861. Bartholomew, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts regiment, died this morning at the La Pierre House, of typhoid fever contracted while he was in camp. His remains will be sent home to-morrow.

### THE EXPEDITION TO EASTERN VIRGINIA.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21, 1861. Expadition of General Dis to Accomac County, Virgi-nia—Description of the Country, Inhabitants, Produc-tions, &c.—Objects of the Expedition—The Wise and Just Policy of General Dis in Regard to the Slaves— Troops Composing the Expedition—Landing of the Expe-dition—How the Proclamation Was Received—The March

to Drummondioum, dc., dc.
Geographically the counties of Accomac and Northampton constitute a part of Maryland, from which, indeed, they are separated only by an imaginary line, beginning at the mouth of Pocomoke river and running in a north-east direction across the thirty-eighth degree of north latitude. Accomac county, the more northern of the two, is also far the large, containing 224,000 acres of land, of which 150,000 are improved and under cultivation. The population of the county is about 25,000, of whom 5,000 are slaves. Many of the people are engaged in the fisheries, in attending to cyster beds, &c.; and quite a number of the young men have been for many years sailors in the United States Navy. Most of the inhabitants, however, are engaged in agricultural pursuits, the aggregate value of their farms being \$4,223,000. All the usual grainswheat, corn, oats, rye and barley—are raised, the aggre-gate annual production being 1,500,000 bushels. The peo-ple are intelligent and industrious, and, having been left pretty much to themselves during the present political pretty much to themselves during the present political troubles, have, for the most part, observed an outward neutrality. The majority of the people have been devotedly attached to the Union, but, from motives of prudence, have acquiesced with the action of the State in going out of the Union. Many of the young men, however, in the early part of the struggle, went over to the mainland, in Middlesex and Gloucester counties, and to Yorktown, and joined the rebel forces there. Others of them remained at home, but formed organizaof them remained at home, but formed organiza-tions, obtained arms, and practised military evolutions with the avowed purpose of aiding the rebel cause. These organizations embraced fully 3,000 men. There are thirty-two churches in the county, of which four are Episcopal, one Catholic, two Presbyterian, six Baptist, one Universalist and seventeen Methodist. Northampton sula, containing only 94,000 acres of land, of which 75,000 lation of the county is 10,000, of whom 4,000 are slaves The occupations of the people are similar to those of Ac comac, but he inhabitants are more Southern in their the enemy during the whole time from the commence-ment of the troubles. It is well known that before Gen. Dix took command of this department a system of regular

the enemy during the whole time from the commencement of the troubles. It is well known that before Gen. Dix took command of this department a system of regular and daily communication took place between the rebel sympathizers in Baltimore and the rebels in Yorktown, by means of the people of Northampton county. Letters and newspapers were regularly sent and received every day, and thus the rebel leaders were kept fully posted about our movements. Since that time this communication has been attended with more difficulty but it has by no means been broken up. Some idea of the adroitness of the rebel sympathizers in Northampton may beformed from the fact that the New Your Hexan bas often been received at Norfolk, by this route, on the second day after its publication, and the Baltimore papers on the day after their publication. The agricultural productions of Northampton are similar to those of Accomac county, the aggregate annual productions of Northampton are similar to those of Accomac county, the aggregate annual production of Actor. There are thirtoen churches in Northampton courty, of which three are Episcopal, two Presbyterian, one Cathorlic, two Baptist and live Methodist. The county seat is Eastville, and the other villages are Hadicck and Pranktown in the north, Briggictown at the head of navigation at Hunger creek on the west, and Capeville, near Cape Charles, on the south. The county seat of Accomac is Prummendtown, and the other villages are Horntown, near Assawaman Iniet, on the assi, Chancock and Pungoteague on the west, and Turkeya Pen at the south. Before the war broke out the following lighthouses existed on the cost of the save counties, all of which have been dismantied by the rebels:—One at Watte' Island, Chesapeake Bay, at the entrance of Pocomoke river, on the north, Assawaman and Modesttown, near Assawaman Iniet, on the east, Chancock and Pungoteague on the west, and Turkeya Pen at the south. Before the war broke out the following lighthouses existed on the cost, and Turkeya Pen at the sou

ever supplies the troops needed were freely brought in by the people, and were bought and paid for by the soldiers. What few rebels there were among the people immediately departed for a more congenial clime. Before he advanced further southward, General Lock-wood sent out a strong detachment to reconnectre as far as Drummondtown. The commander of this expedition ascertained that there were no rebels in Accomac county in arms; that those who had arms had laid them down, in arms; that those who had arms had laid them down, and were ready to give them up if required; that the citizens of Drummondtown had voluntarily raised the Stars and Stripes over the Court House, and were eager to welcome the advance of the troops, but that the indications were that there might be some trouble in Northampion, as all the rebels had congregated there, apparently to resist the approach of the troops. The whole column, therefore, proceeded to Drummondtown, where they were at last accounts.

LATEST FROM ACCOMAC—PROGRESS OF GENERAL LOCKWOOD—THERE THOUSAND REBELS DISSAND-ED—THE UNION PLAG RAISED ON SECESSION POLES—GENERAL DIX'S PROCLAMATION WELL RE-

CEIVED.

[From the Baltimore American, Nov. 21.]

Information was received last night at headquarters from Accomac county of the most gratifying character, giving assurance that the expedition destatched by General Dix to the two Eastern Shore counties of Virginia will approximate the control of the contr

from Accomac county of the most gratifying charactor, giving assurance that the expedition despatched by General Dix to the two Eastern Shore counties of Virginia will meet with little or no opposition.

On Sanday the flag of the Urion was holsted at Drummondtown, the county seat of Accomac, ca a pole which bore the robel flag the day before. The people of the county had submitted to the authority of the United States, and declared their intention to do so in advance of the arrival of the troops. A flag of truce was sent by General Lockwood to Drummondtown on Saturday. On Friday night three thousand rebel troops distanded, most of them drafted militia. Wherever the officer who bore the flag of truce went, he was importuned for General Dix 8 proclamation, which had been sent among them the day before. We annex some extracts from his statement. Meeting some of the disbanded mon he asked them why they had broken up so suddenly?

"The reply was they had got Gen. Dix's proclamation, and believing they could not stand out against the force we were about to send against them, they thought it better to disband. But others came up in the meantime who were part of the militia, and they boildly answered that they never did want to go into the business, and had all the time disapproved of it, but were compelled to it by hot headed secessionisis.

"The greater part of the persons I met were of the disbanded militia. Three cheers for the Union were given with such zoal and zest as to make me conclude that there was something more in them than expressions arising from fear. I met many in equads of five, ten, twenty, &c., and they would sometimes run across the fields to meet us, expressing the deepest gratitude for the diverance from oppression and want, for they are in want of many of the necessaries of illo.

"I will here state that along the road I was besieged for General Dix's proclamation, a few copies of which habeen scattered about the country through which ip assed. It had even reached this place yesterday. When it h

out. It was a curiosity to the people, and they looked in stonishment when they saw that one owned in their very midst."

We may conclude that the people of Northampton will follow the example of Accomac. The secret of the success of the expedition is to be ascribed to the large and well disciplined force sent into those counties. It is always a measure of humanity, as well as a right military rule, to employ a force so overwhelming as to prevent bloodshed. If half the number of troops had been sent there would no doubt have been resistance, and very likely a sangulary and protracted guerrilla warfare, for which the country is well adapted.

We believe that the same exhibitions of returning loyalty will be made in other districts of country when we go into them with a like preponderance of force, and that the deep seated feeling of attachment and devotion to the Union which lives in the hearts of a majority of the Southern people will break out into open expressions when they feel that they are to be protected and sustained.

Another letter, dated on Sunday, says:—

sustained.
Another letter, dated on Sunday, says:—
"This morning a forward movement into Virginia took
place—first an advance of cavairy, next the Fifth New
York (Zouaves from Federal Hill), followed by the Wis-

consin Fourth, five companies of the Twenty-first Indiana, five or six companies of the Sixth Michigan, Nimms' Boatom artiflery and an independent cavalry company of Fonnaythania. It was a glorious and most imposing sight to see as they wound around our camp and entered a wood about a quarter of a mile distant. We have here, beside the Purnel Legion, a portion of the Sixth Michigan, the Seventeenth Massachusetts, and some companies of the Second Delaware regiment."

The United States revenue gurboat Hercules, Rufus Coffin, Lieuteaant Commanding, arrived in port about ten o'cicck yesterday, from a cruise in Pocomoke Bay and Tangier's Sound, and brings information from the Eastern shore of Virginia up to Menday night. Brigadier General Lockwood was still at Newtown, with 5,000 men, and also had 1,000 men at Snowhill. He designed marching to Drummondtown and establishing there his headquarters. The place was held by a squadron of cavalry, and the national flag was waving over it. The greater proportion of the inhabitants are fluion in feeling, and received the proclamation of Major General Dokwood would move into Northampton county, with a force sufficient to overcome any epposition from the secessionists, who would be obliged to succumb.

Lieutenant Coffin left General Lockwood on Sunday, and on his way to his versel found that a number of bridges over the streams south of the Pocomoke river had been burned, and trees felied and placed over the roads, compelling him to take a circuitous route.

On Saturday, four boats, with armed seamen, were despatched from the gunboats Hercules and Reliance, lying in Pocomoke Bay, under the charge of Lieutenant Tompkins and Gambrill, of the Reliance, and Lieutenant Hall and Quartermaster Forry, of the Hercules, to Syke's Island, in that bay, hear the main land of Accomic county, and of which poreossion was taken. Formerly there were about 140 inhabitants on the Island, but on account of the apprehension entertained that they would be impressed into the rebel service, all but th

COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITION. THE PEDERAL TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF NORTHAMI TON AND ACCOMAC COUNTIES, VIRGINIA. BALTIMORE, Nov. 21, 1861.

Despatches just received from the Eastern shore of Virginia give the gratifying intelligence that the secessionists of Northampton county, to the number of eighteen hundred, have laid down their arms, and the ederal troops have now full possession of that co

## MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Activity Prevails—The Troops—Pressure of Visiters to the Constitution—Departure of General Butler for Washington-Suppositions as to the Destination of the Especition The Action of Commodore Wilker, de., de.

The curiosity in regard to Major General Butler's expe lition seems to abate not a whit, but rather to increase, as the people witness the completeness of the prepara-tions being made. Porters were busy all last night and are hard at work to-day placing on board the C nstitution a wonderful variety of articles. This morning one part of the pier was crowded with frames for wooden buts and barracks, to be used in the camp of instruction, of which I wrote on Saturday. But so great is the crowd of the curious that the progress of the laborers has been impeded, and consequently the departure of the transport has been postponed again until to-morrow, when I think there is no doubt of our leaving.

Captain Manuing's battery arrived this morning, and,

with most of the ammunition, was gotten on board. The men have many of them been spending the day in the city, and the miserable keepers of the saloons in the the result is, of course, that numbers of the soldiers are rais' guards taking back to the ship soldiers who would for themselves. It is too bad that the dramshops excited with meeting old acquaintances and receiving rate material; but where was ever a body of soldiers been in camp for any length of time? The officers will b

prohibiting the introduction of spirits, but will gladly endorse his views and co-operate with him. It was found necessary to stretch a rope and place a guard of soldiers and policemen at the upper end of Long Wharf this afternoon, as the pressure of the anxious spec-tators was so great as to interfere with the freighting of

undoubtedly not only carry out General Butler's order

York train for Washington, on the business of the expedi-tion and to confer with the Commander in Chief and the

The Constitution will stop at Fortress Monroe on its way

Everybody is surmising the destination of the expedithem reasonable enough. The majority are inclined to accept the clearance at the Custom House, with other evidence, as sufficient proof that Port Royal is the place. chagrined when they learn, on the arrival of the Consti-

that I have met with every courtesy and facility from Major General Butler, Major Strong, Colonel Butler (a brother of the General), and Captain Haggerty, all of General Batler's staff, and from Colonel Jones and the other officers of the expedition. It is what I imagine a representative of the New York Herald is always sure to secure from gentlemen.

circles here at the determination of the government to nissioners, Slidell and Mason. Indeed I know of nothing that would create greater dissatisfaction and regret tha the acquiescence of the administration in the wishes of Lord Lyons. I have not heard a discenting voice in the demand that the prisoners should be detained at all haards, and it is gratifying that we have an administration that exhibits so much firmness in this matter. The teamer with the distinguished prisoners has been expected all the afternoon, and Marshal Keyes went down o Fort Warren to receive them, but at five o'clock this It would be a pity if our guests should not arrive in time to spend Thanksgiving with us. There is great curiosity ere to see the gentlemen, which, of course, cannot be

SAILING OF THE CONSTITUTION FOR PORT-

LAND. Boston, Nov. 21, 1861. The steamer Constitution left this port for Portland at

ARRIVAL OF THE SAN JACINTO AT NEWPORT. TWENTY-FIVE SANTA ROSA PRISONERS BENT TO FORT

The San Jacinto is at Newport, R. I., where she put in on account of breezy weather and a heavy cross sea. Twenty-five rebels, captured on Santa Rosa island, in the attack on Col. Wm. Wilson's Zouaves, arrived here this morning by the Fall River route, and were sent to

THE BLOCKADE OF THE SOUTHERN PORTS. VESSELS TO BE SUNK AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE

HARBORS. A number of old whaling vessels have been selected by the government for the purpose of sinking at the enrance of some of the Southern harbors. They are hea vily loaded with stone, and are so arranged that they can be sunk in a very few minutes, the stone acting as an anchor when they are once down. At what point they are to be used is unknown, but they will prove terrib obstacles to navigation at any place. Some of these vessels have been purchased at New London, Conn., and others at New Bedford—the whole forming a fleet of about thirty vessels. The flotilla will be under the command of a lew out scanner, who theorogally inderstand their business, having braved the dangers of the seas for many years. Some of the vessels, although old, have cost the government some six thousand dollars—they will, perhaps, average four thousand dollars apiece. The crewshave been callisted for three months. The ships will be used to effectually seal up some of the Southern

## **NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.**

Arrival of the Transport Baltic and Gunboat Curlew.

# Military Operations of General Sherman's Army.

Health and Plenty in the Union Camps.

### A British War Steamer in Port Royal Harbor,

The United States steam transport Baltic, Comma Comstock, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Hilton Head, which place she left at six o'clock on Monday morning, the 18th inst.

She brings a robel soldier, named James Darrah.

of the Ninth regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, who was one of the first prisoners taden at Fort Walker, and who has since taken the oath of allegiance Everything remained quiet on the island, and the troops

were in good health and spirits. The Baltic confirms the news of the non-occupation of

Colonel Julian Allen, Purser; Capt. John Eldridge, Henry Sherwood, coast pilot; Richard S. Palmer, general agent; D. B. Grant, general agent; Charles H. Moran, Lieutenant H. W. Hubbell, Ald to General Wright; P. F. Nowlson, Lieutenant O. Ellis, United States Army; Thomas Damont, United States Army; Dr. Geo, S. Ward, surgeon.

The United States gunboat Curlew, Licatemant Commanding Watmough, also arrived at this port yesterday in tow of the steamship Baltic, from Port Royal. She returns for repairs, owing to some disarrangement of her machinery. She immediately proceeded to the Navy

Yard. She reports seeing a large English frigate enter ing Port Royal harbor. The following is a list of her officers:-Licutenant Commanding—Watmough,
Pirst Licutenant—George H. Heywood,
Masters—Robert Spavin, Horatio Parish, Caleb A

Makers—Robert Proceedings of the Makers—Mr. A. Aiken.
Assidant Surgeon—Celso Prerucci.
Matter's Matz—Charles Duncan, S. Hall.
Ford Assidant Engineers—George R. Ewer,
Third Assidant Engineers—John Lloyd, True Swascy,
Archibald D. McConnell.

DETAILS OF THE NEWS. SOLDIER RETURNED TO LOYALTY-HIS STORY OF AFFAIRS IN DIXIE.

On board of the Baltic comes a man named James Ear ragh, formerly of Company C, Captain Beckman, Charles ton Volunteers, who was captured in Fort Beauregard. On taking the oath of allegiance Darragh was, by his own request, brought on to New York in the Baltic, where h army. His ideas of the rebel government are not at all thusiasm and levalty which has hitherto taken up the The news from Port Royal bears no features of interest

being made on any point where Union troops were situated. The troops were in excellent health, and no canualties of any sort were reported. Not a white man was to be seen within thirty miles of the fortifications, the several islands in the vicinity being entirely deserted. The Union soldiers were hard at work fortifying their position, and handreds of colored men flocke in daily, who were immediately set at work, at a salary of \$8 per month. Provisions were plenty, and the utmes cheerfulness prevailed throughout the whole expedition. In fact, the Union soldiers have everything to themselves, and seemed to enjoy the Southern cli-mute amazingly. The district of Beaufort is entirely deserted, and the chivalry are afraid to set foot ever their own soil. No advance had been made into the inerior of the country other than that of a few scouting parties, who discovered nothing worthy of mention. As the Ealtic left Port Royal a large steamship of war, with British colors flying, was in the act of entering it.

A very interesting letter, evidently from a young wife to her husband, was found at Hilton Head, of which the

following is a verbatim copy:—

MY DEARMST—We have heard the most terrifying news about the Yankee feet. Everybody is anxious and excited, and poor me, I have no one to go to. I am frantic to the property of the property o cited, and poor me, I have no one to go to. I am frantic about it, and particularly about you. I cannot hear from you and really don't know what to be at. My darling, I may never see you again. Please, pet, don't expose yourself to their gus. Think how helpless and alone you will leave me. Remember your child—you have something to live for. If you are killed, what will I do? No way of getting off and not the means of hiring a conveysance. Take care of yourself, my darling one. When you are gone I have nothing to live for. Never let them take you a prisoner. If God should spare your life, excape, at all events. Your darling baby looks so well an aweet. She sends a kiss to her dear papa. I am so nervous that every footstep startles me. Blumon is filled with troops waiting to get to Hilton Head. Do, my dearest, let me hear from you. I may not write you again, but may good and wise God bless, protect and water over you, in my only prayer. I hope to see you before long. Do write my what I must do. Send me some money, so that I can have samething to depend on if I should be in Sanger; it not, you know it will be kept for your use. God by, my own behon, God bless you. Your FLORILA.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Nov. 17, 1861.

A Survey of Port Rayal Island for Strategical Purposes

What is to be Done with the Cotton?—The Whereabouts of the Rebele—A Reconnoissance to Beaufort—Arrival of the Stoop of War Dale from the Coast of Florida—Capture of a Schooner Attempting to Run the Blockade with Sup-plies for the Rebels, &c.

It is now a little over one week, since the Table.

now a little over one week since the Union troop landed on this island, and as I take a retrospect of that brief period and the work accomplished in that time, in the erection of large storehouses, the building of a temporary dock, and the establishment of a large hospital, the landing of over two millions of dollars worth or stores, camp equipage, ordnance and ammunition, it seems almost incredible. Yankee enterprise and goaheadativeness is apparent throughout our little army

Our military engineers have made a thorough topo graphical survey of this island, with a view of selecting stategetical points on which to construct fortifications. The result of these surveys, besides successfully accomplishing their object, has furnished indubitable evi-dence that the descent of the expedition upon this island was wholly unexpected, from the fact that entire planta tions of the rich Sea Island cotton remains ungathered, an i that which has been harvested, has either been destroy ed by the rebels in their retreat, or else it remains ungined, and now in the possession of our troops. Our high military authorities seem in a quandary what to do with the seized cotton. I have suggested that it be baied and shipped for New York, or even Liverpool. There is enough cotton here to load the clipper ship Great Repub lic, now at this port. On Friday last Captain Isaac O. Phillips, Chief Engl-

neer J. McNamara, first officer Wm. Ballon and purser J. H. Nichols, of the United States steamer Mayflower; Chief Engineer H. E. Holland, of the steamship Illinois, with a dotachment of ten men, made a private reconnoissance up Port Royal Sound, going within a few miles of Beaufort. They reached a point far beyond where the Union scouts had been, and collected valuable information as to the condition and whereabouts of the rebels, all of which was condition and whereabouts of the rebels, all of which was communicated to General Sherman. They first visited the plantation of the late Dr. Jenks. Here they found a large private residence, elegantly furnished, but entirely deserted by its former white occupants. The house is in charge of the faithful slaves belonging to the estate. An intelligent slave, who acts as major domo, states that his master died about three months ago of yellow fever. Since that time the estate mas been in charge of administrators and managed by supergous white oversaers, all of whom made a furtive numerous white overseers, all of whom made a furtive retreat when they heard of the bombardment and capretreat when they heard of the bombardment and capture of this place. The plantation comprises several
hundred acres of rich cotton land. The crop of cotton
which is of a very fine staple, has nearly all been rations in East Tennessee.

gathered, ginned, stored and ready for packing for market. Two large are warehouses filled with cotton, and can be made an easy prize. Besides numerous domestic field hands, all of whom still remain in their quarters. These slaves comprise old and young, from seventy five years of age down to months and days old. These slaves report that there is a great scarcity of sait in this dis-There is much suffering, owing to this fact. Food is scarce all over the South, there being only enough to keep body and soul together.

The few white residents seen on the expedition allege in the most emphatic terms that the mass of the people of South Carolina are heart sick of their war folly, and were it not for the madness and persistency of the Pickenss, the Rhetts, the Parnwells, and other leaders of the rebellion, who have beggared the State, that the state would be glad to return to her allegiance to the

Since the arrival of our troops here, besides landing two batteries of artillery, we have now on shore a superior seigo train of six rifled guns and a full supply of ammunition. The range of these guns is superior to any that the rebels can bring into the field.

Fort Walker has been greatly improved since it came

that the rebels can bring into the field.

Fort Walker has been greatly improved since it came into possession of our troops. Its armanent has been increased, the magazines enlarged and filled with ammunition, the troops' quarters reddered canfortable, the parapets repaired and the ditch of the work widened and deepened so that the tide oble and flows into it. It is now ready for defense against any force the enemy may bring against it. This work will soon be supported by auxiliaries, which when constructed will dely any attacks of the rebels, no mater in what force.

The United States sloop-of-war Tale arrived here to day from a short cruise on the coast of Florata. On the lith last, when off Fernandina, she seiged the schooner Mable, Captain Black, of 180 tons, while in the act of running the blockade. The schooner had British colors flying when captured by the bale. The Mable was four days out from Havana. Her cargo consists of seven bales of army blackets, two cases of their musices, five cases of blankets, twenty barrols of potatoes, seven cases of this field, seven cases of cream of fartar, one hundred and thirty bags of colee, twenty-four sacks of satt. On examining the schooner's pape as it was found that she had a regular British register. Her clearance from Haviana, a leging her destination to be for New York, was signed by the American Consul at the former place. Capt. Black and his crew are all New Yorkers. The former was at one time in the employ of E. Morgan & Co. The crew of the Mable are on heard the Bale, and will be sent to New York for trial. The schooner is in charge of a prize crew, and will also be at to New York. The schoon as the school of the school of the days, also the schooler she form a few days, also the schoolers McCleilan and Philadelphia.

#### IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURL

ORDERS OF GENERAL HALLECK RESPECT-ING FUGITIVE SLAVES, ETC.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 21, 1801. General Hallock has issued orders that in consequen of important information respecting the number and condition of our forces being conveyed to the enemy by ngitive slaves, no such persons shall be hereafter permitted to enter the lines of any camp, nor any forces on the march, and any now within such lines to be imme-

diately excluded therefrom. officers commanding posts or troops in the field to the im-portance of preventing unauthorized persons of every description from entering or leaving our lines, and of observing the greatest precaution in the employment of agents and clerks in confidential positions.

ment, whose staff duties have ceased under the recent missions in the regular army, or volunteers mustered report in person, if in St. Louis, or by letter, if else

where, to these headquarters.

The latest accounts from Gen. Price place him in Barry ounty, making preparations to advance to Springfield.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL GENERAL PRICE, ETC. ROLLA, Mo., Nov. 21, 1861.

Price has abandoned his position at Cassville, and is noving towards the old camp at Neosho. About 4,000 of his army, under General Harris, were on the Kansas line, directly west of Carthage, with the evident intention of entering that State and ravaging its southern countles

General Lane was in that vicinity with about three thousand infantry, and it is not improbable that an engagement will take place between his and Harris' forces.
It is reported that there is a camp of six hundred Cherokee Indians in McGhee county, Kansas.
The rebel State Legis'ature, in session at No.

parsed an ordinance of secession, united the State with the Southern confederacy and elected General Rains one of the Senators to the rebel Congress. It was thought that General Parsons would be the other Senator.

GEN. HUNTER'S REASONS FOR REPUDI-ATING THE FREMONT AND PRICE

TREATY.

tor says;—
It would be, in my judgment, impolitic in the highest degree to have rathled Gen. Fremont's negotiations, for the following, among many other, obvious reasons.—
I he second stiputation, if acceded to, would render the enforcement of martial law in Missouri, or any part of it, impossible, and woult give absolute liberty to the propagandists of treason throughout the length and breadth of the State.

the State.

The third supulation, confining operations exclusively to "armine in the field," would practically annul the conflictation act passed during the last session of Congress, and would furnish perfect immunity to those disbanded soldiers of Frice's command who have now returned to their homes, but with the intention and under a pledge of rejouring the rebel forces whenever called upon; and lastly. of receiving the read forces whenever called upon; and
lastly.

Because the fourth stipulation would blot out of existence the loyal men of the Missouri Home Guard, who
have not it is all eged, been recognized by act of Congress, and who, it would be claimed, are therefore "not
legitimately connecte with the armies in the field."

There are many more objections quite as powerful and
obvious, which might be urged against ratifying this
agreement—its address "to all peaceably disposed citizons of the State of Missouri' fairly allowing the inforence to be drawn that citizens of the United States
(the toyal and true men of Missouri) are not included in
its benefits.

In fact, the agreement would seem to me, if ratified, a concession of all the principles for which the rebel leaders are contending, and a practical liberation, for use in other and more homediately important localities, of all their forces new kept employed in this portion of the State.

I have the honer to be, General, most respectfully, your most obedient servent,

Major General Commanding.

Major General Commanding.

The following is Gen. Hunter's letter to Gen. Price:—

HEADQUARTIES WESTERN DEPARTMENT, SPRINGIELD, Mo., NOV. 7, 1861.

Gen. SERELING PRICE, commanding forces at Cassylla

Mo.:—
Referring to the agreement, purporting to have been made between Major Generala Fremont and Price, repetively, commanding antagonistic forces in the State i Messouri, to the effect that, in future, arrests or forci

That, as General commanding the forces of the center States in this department, I can in no manner recognise the agreement aforceshed, or any of its provisions, whether implied or direct; and that I can neither issue, nor allow to be issued, the "joint proclamation" purporting to have been signed by yourself and Major General John C. Fremont, on the 1st day of November A. D. 1861.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, D. HUNTER, Major General Commanding.

THE PURSUIT OF GENERAL FLOYD.

(From the Whiteling Press, Nov. 19.1)
On Friday last Gen. Benham was at Fayetteville, within two miles of Floyd's intrenchments, having marched nineteen miles to the outpost pickets of Floyd's forces, and then followed them five miles. Gen. B. had sent for an increase of his supply of ammunition, which had been for warded to him. Gen. Cox had crossed the Kanawhabelow the falls, where the road to Fayetteville strikes the river, and was following Benham. Col. McCook was at the Hawk's Nest, and Gen. Rosecrans was still at Tempkins' farm. This nows we received by the good steamer Victor, Capt. John McClure, Clork Jacob H. Singleton. She left Gauley on Saturday morning, and brought one hundred and thritten sick soldiers, who were placed in the hespital here. The Victor left for the Gauley at ten o'clock A. M. on Monday. He has since been reported as having abandoned that position and retreated 'o Wytheville. THE PURSUIT OF GENERAL FLOYD.